

ORGANIZED LABOR HIT AGAIN

Democratic Majority in the House Favoured Hord's Bill by a Vote of 53 to 22.

Then the Leaders Were "Seen" and in the Afternoon the Bill Failed of Enactment by a Vote of 44 to 42.

Bill Restoring Patronage to the Governor Passed the Senate Unanimously.

Township Trustees Limited—Resolutions Adopted by the Senate—Miscellaneous Matters in the Legislature.

TRAMPING ON ORGANIZED LABOR

House Took Delight in Favoring Hord's Bill Yesterday Morning.

The heavy Democratic majority in the House is keeping the official compilers of the "Blue Book" mighty busy these days. The slap at organized labor given by its last Wednesday faded out of mind yesterday when the majority took occasion to jump upon the labor forces with both feet.

The Hord bill to protect non-union labor, by making it a misdemeanor to discharge a man for not belonging to a labor organization, came up on second reading among a lot of other bills. The vote was a viva voce one, like the others, and, like the other bills, all of which were ordered engrossed, the affirmative vote was light. The labor people were watching for it and came out heavily on the negative, and it was declared lost. The Speaker paid no attention to Hord's request for a division, and it was supposed that here was an end of it.

Not so, however. At the first opening Mr. Barnes, of Jennings, moved to reconsider the vote on bill No. 268, by which it failed of enactment. There was great commotion in the House when the members got it through their heads that Mr. Barnes was driving at. Passage saw that the vote was thin, and moved to table the motion in order to cut off debate. Mr. Barnes, however, declined to yield the floor, and proceeded to speak to his motion, and he spoke so emphatically without any attempt to quibble. He had Hord's bill in his hand. "This is an equitable bill," said he. "It is just bill, a fair bill. It is a bill to protect the men who need protection, to protect the men who need protection and have none. It is—"

"Can you tell me," interrupted Mr. Deery, "any class in Indiana that favors this bill?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Barnes, "the fair-minded people of Indiana who love fair play, favor this bill." Mr. Barnes was applauded. "There has been an effort," he continued, "at the first jump out of the box, to intimidate this Legislature in behalf of organized labor. We are told that so many men demand a bill that organized labor demands this or that. We are here not to pass bills at the behest of this class of men or that, but to legislate for the whole people. A few days ago we passed a law making it a criminal offense to discharge a man for not belonging to a labor organization. Here is a bill extending the same protection to the thousands of laborers on the farms and elsewhere." Mr. Erwin then tried to pull Mr. Barnes down on a point of order, but the Speaker ruled him out, and Barnes continued. He read the bill and asked, "Ain't that right? Ain't that Democratic? Well, it is. It is a bill to protect the men who need protection, but not of organized labor alone, I have as high regard for organized labor as for organized labor. They are equal in the sight of God and man and they should be equal before the law."

Mr. Hord shut off further debate by demanding the previous question. He had no idea but the bill would be overwhelmingly defeated, and he did not want to have any more Democratic speeches against organized labor. Passage against the bill was asked for the yeas and nays to be taken that the bill would be beaten, and were somewhat surprised when Hord and Barnes joined in the roll call. The roll call began and it looked as though more than half the Democratic members were under their desks, so great was the dodging. There was much confusion in the lobby, and as the eyes continued to come in there was consternation upon the faces of the Democratic politicians in the lobby. The absentees were called in and vote. When the result was announced Barnes and Hord had won and organized labor had lost, by a vote of 53 to 22, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Akron, Atkinson, Bain, Barnes, Baughner, Beane, Blukley, Blair, Brown, Clausen, Creighton, Cullip, Cunningham, Dalman, Davis, Duval, Egan, Erwin, Farlow, Foster, Galt, Harbison, Hay, Heagy, Higbee, Hord, Hunter, Johnson of Dearborn, Jordan, Kamp, Kaufman, Kester, Lindemuth, Lyons, Manwaring, Merrill, Morris, McCorkle, McDaniel, Newhouse, Redman, Richter, Rodabaugh, Schrader, Sexton, Smith, Stokelake, Sulzer, Teal, Terhune, Williams, Wilson of Marion, White, Wilson of Dubois and Martin. Total—53.

Nays—Messrs. Akron, Beahm, Deery, Erwin, Farlow, Foster, Gill, Grossart, Harmon, Hench, Johnson of Marion, Moutoux, McIntyre, McMahon, Passag, Stark, Suchanek, Thornton, Williams, Wilson of Marion, Wright, Speaker Curtis. Total—22.

It was half-past 12 and the House adjourned to catch its breath and everybody realized that something had happened. Immediately after adjournment Deery, Akron, Erwin and a number of others surrounded Hord and began to "roast" him, but he stood his ground. More than that, he asked Deery why the labor organizations persisted in their resolutions implying that he had broken his promises, when they knew this was a lie, when they had his answer in writing declining to support the Deery bill.

The bill came up right after the House convened in the afternoon and occupied practically all the rest of the day. Every man who had voted against the bill wanted to talk against it and was given ample opportunity. Barnes moved to engross the bill and Akron led off the fight against it. He said the House had voted to have the bill printed the other day out of courtesy to Mr. Hord, but the vote of the morning had shown a majority in favor of the bill. It was the question but a "ridicule" on Deery's bill to protect organized labor. He warned the Democrats that there would be an accounting later. Organized labor had given them their majority and they should be aware of slapping it in the face. He said a great deal more about Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party in the effort to unite the Democrats on his side of the question. Mr. McMahon spoke against the bill, as a Democrat, in behalf of the Democratic party. He wanted to know what benefit it would be to anybody. "It would take out of the hands of organized labor," replied Mr. Barnes, "the club with which it beats out the brains of unorganized labor." Dr. Passag said that the bill was simply a slur on organized labor, and warned his Democratic friends against being caught napping.

Mr. Hord, after many vain efforts, got the floor, and said that his bill was a slap at Deery's bill, at its gross injustice. "It is the most outrageous bill," said he, "that has ever been passed in these halls. Mr. Akron speaks of an accounting to come. I am here bound by no pledge on this question, and I am not here to be bullied. This bill is common justice. Democracy means equal rights to all and no class legislation. The Deery bill was class legislation as much as though it had been passed at the behest of some religious sect. If Mr. Deery's bill is a good thing for his class why is not this bill a

good thing? They talk of an accounting and shake so many votes over our heads. Tell me if it's wrong to protect all classes or if it's right to protect one class and refuse to protect another. I appeal to every man's sense of right and justice, and fair play."

Mr. Thornton made the best speech against the bill that was made. He denounced Hord's bill as a "ridicule" on Deery's bill, and said it was not in the interest of unorganized labor, but of organized capital.

Mr. Tipton spoke for the bill, saying that he supported it because he believed it was right and afforded equal protection to all. He and Akron indulged in a hand-to-hand argument that was rather hot while it lasted. Mr. Hench, a noble laboring man from Fort Wayne, spoke against the bill and begged the Democratic majority not to tear itself asunder on the subject. Erwin here interrupted proceedings by bringing up his insurance bill as a special order and after it was disposed of Hord rose to introduce equal rights section of the State Constitution and speeches were made against his bill by Farlow, Erwin, chairman of the Democratic party, and Johnson of Marion. All in the same strain, warning the Democratic majority that they would kill their party if they flew in the face of organized labor.

Passage at last got in a demand for the previous question and Mr. Barnes, as author of the motion, tried to exercise his privilege of closing debate, but Akron, who had been called to the chair, shut him off. Mr. Barnes then tried to explain his vote, but was shut off. "May I vote ye?" he angrily demanded, and was accorded that privilege. The motion to engross was defeated by the close vote of 44 to 42 as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Akron, Atkinson, Beahm, Blue, Clausen, Cooley, Deery, Craven, Creighton, Cullip, Dalman, Duncan, Erwin, Farlow, Foster, Galt, Harbison, Hay, Heagy, Higbee, Hord, Johnson of Dearborn, Johnson of Marion, Love, Meredith, Moutoux, McAllister, McIntyre, McMahon, After, Passag, Stark, Suchanek, Schrader, Swope, Terhune, Vermillion, Washburn, Williams, Wilson of Marion, White, Wilson of Dubois, Ayes—Atkinson, Bain, Barnes, Baughner, Beane, Brinkley, Blair, Brown, Cunningham, Davis, Egan, Erwin, Farlow, Foster, Galt, Harbison, Hay, Heagy, Higbee, Hord, Hunter, Jordan, Kamp, Kaufman, Kester, Lyons, Manwaring, Magenty, Merrill, Morris, McCorkle, McDaniel, Newhouse, Newlin, Reeves, Richter, Sexton, Smith, Stokelake, Stephenson, Sulzer, Teal, White, Wilson of Marion, Wilson of Dubois—42.

The warnings had gotten in their work, and enough Democrats had been whipped into line to kill the bill.

GOVERNOR'S PATRONAGE

McLean Bill Unanimously Passes the Senate—Its Prospects in the House.

Senator McLean's bill, No. 120, restoring to Governor Matthews the appointive powers which four years ago were stripped from Governor Hovey, came up in the Senate yesterday and was passed without opposition. The bill confers upon the Governor the right to appoint all the officers of the penal, reformatory, benevolent and educational institutions of the State, except the State Librarian. Before passing it to its third reading yesterday, Senator McLean moved in reference to a committee of one to except, in addition to the State Librarian, the State-house engineer and the several metropolitan police boards. The bill was amended as suggested, and passed without a dissenting vote—yeas, 48. After the bill's passage Senator McLean kissed his hand to the Republican minority with a Chesterfieldian swing, tendering them the assistance and assistance and smiling from ear to ear.

The McLean bill is practically the same as that presented by Representative Cullip in the House. The Democrats of the House held a caucus on the Cullip bill and decided against its passage. The House vote was not only against the Cullip bill, but against the spirit of it. The majority of the House is still against the proposition, although a large minority favor it. The minority claim that the caucus action on the Cullip bill does not bind them on the McLean bill, and they will not go into any caucus to consider the latter. They propose to support the measure notwithstanding caucus action, and, with the Republican vote, they claim enough strength to pass it. It is likely that this claim is fortified with the necessary number of votes, and that the McLean bill will become a law some time this week.

FIPPEN'S MORTGAGE BILL

Lively Debate on the Measure Yesterday—Others on Second Reading.

The House agricultural committee reported favorably upon Fippen's bill to tax mortgages owned by nonresidents, and the report was adopted. Mr. Fippen introduced an amendment declaring void all agreements to pay taxes on the mortgages by mortgagees. Nearly all the mortgages of the State, it is claimed, contain such clauses. Mr. Fippen said this was introduced in reply to the slips laid on the desks of members by loan agents. Mr. Haggard spoke against the amendment and against the bill. He was a borrower of Eastern money himself, and he did not want a law that would prevent him from renewing his loan when it came due. He knew of no borrowers that wanted such a bill. No law passed could get money for him for less than money was worth on the market. He believed the bill backed by a heavy interest of local money-lenders, who were anxious to drive out the competition of foreign capital.

Mr. Cullip spoke for the bill, declaring that there was no more danger of running foreign capital out of the State than there was of running water up hill. He talked at the top of his voice for ten minutes. Mr. Rodabaugh spoke against the bill. He said there was no use talking against actual conditions. This bill would either remove money outside of the State or pile up additional burdens upon the borrowers. In this city great buildings and improvements were due to cheap Eastern capital, and they had enhanced the value of property and increased business. Mr. Manwaring spoke against the bill, saying that he was informed that nearly all mortgages in the State contained clauses requiring the mortgagees to pay all taxes upon the mortgages.

Mr. Brown spoke against the amendment as a trespass against his right to make such contracts as he might choose, so long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. He, however, favored the bill and spoke in its behalf.

The amendment was adopted on a viva voce vote, and Mr. McLean offered another providing for catching transferred mortgages. In speaking to this amendment Mr. Haggard again attacked the bill, pleading for free and unrestricted business relations between the States.

Mr. Farlow moved that the bill be made the special order for Thursday, at 2 o'clock, and the hour was growing late his motion was adopted.

Mr. Erwin's bill, requiring insurance companies to do business in the State to invest at least \$50,000 in Indiana property, was reported adversely by the committee on insurance. Messrs. Erwin and Cullip spoke for the bill, and the report was rejected, and the bill ordered engrossed.

Mr. Deery's prison labor bill was read the second time in the House yesterday morning, and ordered engrossed.

Mr. Akron's electric road bill, Mr. Sexton's boarding-house bill, Farlow's public library bill and Johnson's township library bill were read a second time, and ordered engrossed.

ROBY RACE-TRACK

Mr. Barnes Brings in Another Bill—Special Committee—New Measures.

The Roby race-track came up again yesterday in the shape of a new and better bill by Mr. Barnes, of Jennings, making it a misdemeanor to race horses during the

winter months or to participate in the contest during any month, or at any time of year for a longer period than sixty days. In presenting it, Mr. Barnes asked very emphatically that it go to the committee on agriculture, and to that committee it went. Immediately afterward the Speaker announced the special committee of three to investigate the track, called by Mr. Deery, and the committee was changed from Friday morning. It is composed of Mr. Johnson of Marion, Mr. Sulzer and Mr. McMahon.

Among the bills of yesterday was one by Mr. Rodabaugh, giving to Fort Wayne a charter modeled closely after that of Indianapolis.

The bills introduced as follows: By Mr. Akron: For the relief of Jeff D. Hays, an ex-township trustee of Harrison county.

By Mr. Sulzer: Authorizing corporations to issue preferred stock under certain conditions.

By Mr. Barnes: To prevent racing in winter, to race meeting at any time of year lasting more than sixty days.

By Mr. Wilson: To pay A. Bruner for sewer work around Circle Park.

By Mr. Blair: To repeal law providing for county institutions.

By Mr. Schuler: To amend drainage laws.

By Mr. Newhouse: To compel people to support indigent parents. Also: To tax decedents' estates for the benefit of certain State institutions.

By Mr. Hunter: To amend law concerning prosecuting attorneys. Also: To amend code of civil procedure.

By Mr. Lindemuth: To amend divorce laws.

By Mr. Hord: Providing for the incorporation of religious institutions. Also (by request): Forging system of station in of public buildings and creating State board of supervision.

By Mr. Franks: To appropriate money for Knightstown Home. Also: To amend drainage laws.

By Mr. Deery: To amend insurance laws.

By Mr. Beahm: To prevent collisions with street cars. Also: To amend fee and salary law.

By Mr. Johnson: To amend Indianapolis city charter.

By Mr. Rodabaugh: To give Fort Wayne a new charter, modeled after that of Indianapolis.

By Mr. McMahon: To provide for continuance of the law relating to the members of the Legislature.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE

Bill Limiting Township Trustees Passed—Telling Congress What to Do.

Senator Wray's bill to prevent township trustees from impoverishing their townships with debt was called for third reading in the Senate yesterday, and Senator Boyd spoke against the bill's passage, arguing that it would cripple their functions. By the bill the extent of indebtedness which trustees are permitted to incur is \$30 at a time. In case schoolhouses were burned, Mr. Boyd said, the bill made it impossible for the trustees to build a new one. The bill throws the power to the County Commissioners. The bill passed by a party vote.

Senator Kennedy's bill, No. 16, in regard to the election of county officers, was passed.

A bill legalizing the town of Centerville passed the Senate yesterday afternoon.

The committee on federal relations recommended the postponement of engrossed House concurrent resolution No. 3 urging that all influence be used with Congress for the creation of a labor bureau. Senator Kern opposed the adoption of the resolution, which prevailed. This committee was composed of Senators Wigga, Thompson, Moore, Eversen, McDonald, and Ward and all voted against the adoption of the report.

Senator Barnes's resolution that United States Senators be elected by the direct vote of the people was adopted. Several other petitions relating to the G. A. R. appropriation were presented and referred. Senator McMahon stated that his committee were discouraged with his hitherto efforts, and that he desired to come to the front with a petition concerning justices of the peace in his county. Several other small petitions and memorials were presented.

Senator Barnes introduced a resolution asking that the surplus copies of the revised Statutes of 1881 be sold at a reduced rate. A similar resolution was introduced earlier in the session by Senator McMahon. Senator Yarnan opposed the measure, as the copies might be bought by some private individual and at another time sold to the State for the use of another Legislature at a great premium. Senator McMahon amended the resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee on motion of Senator Parker. The following Senate bills were reported as lost by the committee on benevolent institutions: No. 30, by Senator McLean; 43, by Wray; 123, by Akron; 103, 107, and 107, by Smith; 122, by Boyd; and 17, by McLean.

Concurrent resolution No. 9, on motion of Senator Bird, recalled from the journal and adopted by the Senate in the afternoon. The resolution was that the Senate favor the Hatch bill, which had already passed the House in Congress at the last session, with amendments and which is for the suppression of gambling in grain.

Senator Thayer made a long speech against boards of trade selling what they had not and could not deliver. The wholesale gambling scheme by which Chicago and New York beat the people all over America was particularly deplorable.

Senator McMahon also spoke, and in favor of the suppression of gambling in every form. Senator Magee made a terse speech in which he took the consistent stand he generally takes when it comes to intruding Congress, opposing the resolution on the ground that no power would close the Boards of Trade of Chicago and New York, and that Congress did not have the courage to stand up and do the work, he did not care to dictate to them. The resolution passed by 39 yeas and 9 nays.

Senator Bird's bill compelling all cities of five thousand inhabitants to build work houses, aroused some discussion the most of which opposed the passage. It was defeated, however. The bill had been unanimously engrossed on second reading.

Senator Yarnan very strongly opposed the bill of Senator Chandler, prize railroad bill, compelling through trains, mail and express and every kind of passenger train, to stop at country stations, was referred back to the committee on judiciary on motion of Senator Magee, that that body might determine as to whether or not the bill was constitutional.

SENATOR McLEAN'S SCHEME

Resolution to Be Offered to Divert a Stream of Commerce Through Indiana.

It is announced that William E. McLean will to-day offer a resolution calling for a preliminary survey for a ship canal from the head of navigation on the Wabash river to Lake Michigan. The bill will be in the form of a joint resolution memorializing Congress to authorize the preliminary survey and the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates of the cost of the canal, with a view of ultimately completing the work. The plan is to have a deep-water canal from the upper Wabash to a point on the Michigan, near Chicago, and then, by a system of locks and dams, to increase the depth of the Wabash to eight and one-half or nine feet, that the largest lake vessels can go directly from Chicago through the canal, down the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, and vice versa.

Senator McLean says that the canal will cost \$10,000,000, or one-third the cost of the proposed Hennepin canal. His argument is that the canal will not only divert the immense advantages of the line of lake commerce from Illinois to Indiana. It is proposed, in other words, to connect the Gulf with the lake through this State, instead of Illinois.

WILL PRESS THE INQUIRY

Why the Attorney-General Receives More Than All of the Supreme Court Judges.

In an interview Senator Boyd stated last night that the question of the questionable fees of Attorney-General A. G. Smith would be waged at an early day. "I have received letters by the dozens," said Senator Boyd, "asking why this matter was not investigated and whether or not the printer could not be compelled to submit his report, which is evidently withheld from the Legislature by the order of Mr. Smith. The fact that the Attorney-General receives more money a year than all the judges of the Supreme Court, and five times as much as the Governor of the State, de-

mands at least special legislation, no matter what previous Attorney-generals got out of the office."

"How soon will the matter be agitated again?"

"If the report is not submitted by the middle of next week everything in the power of the Republicans will be done to revive the investigation and prosecute it." A number of Democrats have agreed to espouse the cause, Mr. Boyd says, if they find that the report is withheld on purpose. The acts of 1891 provided that the county clerk shall pay over to the treasurer the fines now collected every ninety days by the Attorney-General, and if such fines are not paid, the Attorney-General can bring suit. His enormous fees may be under a legal coloring on this account, but the fabulous salary he gets through the attorneys he takes of this loose provision of the statute demands, at least, the Senator says, some special legislation.

CENTRAL HOSPITAL

The Old Source of Spoils Demoralization to Be Investigated.

Some time ago charges were preferred against the management of the Central Indiana Hospital for the Insane from a Democratic source, which have been held in abeyance by the committee on benevolent institutions of the House, with the object of pacifying the man who submitted them. Chairman Akron, of the House committee, and Senator Lynn, of the Senate committee, consulted on the matter last Saturday night as to just how the charges could be presented.

They agreed first that of overpay for supplies, inefficient physicians, who are young, cheap, and of no practical service to the patients, and an exceedingly incompetent steward, whose misadministration has been disastrous to that department of the asylum. The promoter of the charges grew impatient and swore that if the charges were not submitted to that department of the asylum, he would turn his evidence over to the Republicans. This threat caused the conference of the committee heads last Saturday night, and may lead to an investigation from Democratic sources before long.

County Treasurers Meet

Yesterday there were gangs of county treasurers from over the State in the House lobby—a few showing themselves in the Senate. Last night they met at English's Hotel en masse and passed resolutions that will be submitted this week to the Senate. The treasurers of the State none to affect some legislation on the fee and salary bill that will relieve them from the clutches of that law. A caucus with several House members will be held to-day, along with the petitioning officers, with a view toward the introduction of a bill in the House by Representative Keyser that will cover the monetary wounds inflicted by the act of 1891.

Door-Keeper's Force Kept Secret

Representative Baine offered a resolution yesterday asking the Door-keeper of the House to comply with the law by posting up a list of his employees, and the Speaker replied that it had already been done. So it had about five minutes before the resolution was tabled by the Democrats.

DON'T WANT A CHARTER

Fort Wayne Enters Vigorous Protest Against a Bill Introduced Yesterday.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Citizens were much surprised and much indignation was expressed to learn that a new charter for the city of Fort Wayne had been submitted to the Legislature for adoption without the knowledge of the people. The general opinion of the taxpayers is that the new charter is not needed. The City Hall is about completed; all that is left now is to finish the interior, and it will be ready for occupancy about the 1st of April. The water-works reservoir is completed, the new central engine-house is nearly completed, and others contemplated are under way. The principal street paving is completed and, in short, there will be no new work for several years. The Daily News of this evening, in a strong article of warning to taxpayers, says:

The News believes, as it has always believed, that some radical changes ought to be made in our municipal laws; but we can see no reason for the exhibition of such haste as has characterized the action of a few gentlemen at the head of this movement. Our city is not suffering as was Indianapolis for the need of a Board of Public Works. For some years to come not much in this line ought to be added to the burdens of the taxpayers of the community. It is not important that any change should be made at the present term of the Legislature. There is far more danger that our city's interests will suffer from hasty and ill-considered action at this time than they will from a delay of two years. Indianapolis is even now making an experience by which Fort Wayne will be wise to profit. Her men vaunted charter has just had to be amended in several important points. One of the worst features about the action here is the air of mystery and the great haste manifested by those having the matter in charge. There has been no movement toward submitting the charter to the public for its approval or adverse criticism. The Council has refused to hear it read, and has treated the matter with indifference, if not with outspoken opposition, and yet, in the face of this and the published denunciation of such well-known lawyers as Judges Alden, Colerick, Lowry, Colman, Robertson, Harry Hanna, J. B. Harper and others, the men who have interested themselves in this scheme have ignored the rights of the people, have taken the matter into their own hands, and have sent the bill to Indianapolis for enactment. It is a studied insult to the taxpayers of this city that a measure promising such radical changes should be hastily drawn up and secretly sent to the Legislature for adoption as a bill without the knowledge of the people, the whole city have been permitted to read its provisions.

It is probable that a meeting of taxpayers will be called at once to protest against the action of the few who are in favor of a new charter.

Judge Hench, Representative from Allen county, was asked, last night, about the agitation over the Fort Wayne charter, and stated that, until a few hours before, he had no knowledge of the bill offered yesterday by Mr. Rodabaugh. He said he had only glanced over its provisions. As to how he should vote, Judge Hench declined to hazard an opinion at this juncture.

Hon. E. C. Bell, a prominent attorney of Fort Wayne, is at the Denison Hotel, and said last night: "I am half inclined to the belief that the paper quoted in your dispatch is right on the question I presume that, outside of the committee who have the movement in charge, there are not a dozen people in Fort Wayne who know what the new charter is. The fact and I speak from a citizen's standpoint, we do not need a new charter in Fort Wayne, and it is a waste of money. The city is governed by a general law that applies to all cities of her size, and it is simply adequate at present. There is grave danger in all this hasty action, which might result in much injury to the city."

W. F. Stelberger, 272 Gratiot avenue, Detroit, is anxious that all minor-league and first-class amateur baseball players desiring situations for the coming season communicate with him.

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COPY OF STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE UNITED STATES BRANCH OF THE
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On the 31st day of December, 1892.
Located at No. 50 Pine street, in the city of New York.
HENRY E. BOWERS, Manager. Home Office, 11 Lombard street, London, England.

The amount of its capital is	\$10,000,000
The amount of its capital paid up is	5,000,000
THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY IN THE U. S. ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
Cash on hand and in banks	\$119,140.51
Bonds and stocks owned by the company, bearing interest at the rate of — per cent, as per schedule filed, market value	1,058,562.50
Loans on bonds and mortgages of real estate, worth double the amount for which the same is mortgaged, and free from any prior incumbrances	359,836.00
Debits for premiums	120,827.23
All other securities	12,794.53
Total assets	\$1,071,935.79
LIABILITIES.	
Losses adjusted and due	\$168,253.00
Losses adjusted and not due	—
Losses unadjusted	—
Losses on claims, waiting for further proof	18,828.11
All other claims against the company	951,868.01
Amount necessary to reimburse outstanding risks	—
Total liabilities	\$1,139,949.12
The greatest amount insured in any one risk, \$50,000.	
State of Indiana, Office of Auditor of State:	
I, the undersigned, Auditor of State of the State of Indiana, hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the statement of the condition of the above-mentioned company on the 31st day of December, 1892, as shown by the original statement, and that the said original statement is now on file in this office.	
[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and add my official seal, this 31st day of January, 1893.	